

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

Mr. Vanderbilt has well named his new mansion, "The Breakers." It took lots of rocks to build it.

The Bannock Indians, strange to say, are quietly hunting and fishing, just as if there had been no "outbreak."

The number of people believed to have been murdered by Holmes is now up around twenty, and the returns are not all in.

The Pennsylvania justice of the peace must have had a dude in mind when he ruled that a calf was not necessarily a farm product.

The older generation of men and women can at least be thankful that while they were young courting was not done on a bike.

Hugh Talley told a girl at a dance near Columbia, S. C., that Talley Moore was a "kid." A duel was prevented by the sheriff. Talley one for the sheriff.

The laundress who starches a handkerchief no doubt thinks she is doing a good thing. The bicycle rider who thinks a "boiled shirt" is the proper caper for cycling is not much nearer right.

Robert C. McCabe, a Philadelphian, has memorized the whole of the bible and can recite it word for word. But what better off is Robert than the man who can repeat only the ten commandments?

Chill wants to borrow \$20,000,000, and the Dallas, Texas, sport who is to manage the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight says, if the Chilian government will wait until that fight is pulled off, he will make the loan at a low rate of interest.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland, all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. The graves follow each other in regular order, according to date of burial, in uniform rows, and the dead are all laid side by side, without distinction as to standing in life or religious belief.

The signal corps and the Oregon Mazamas who had expected to accomplish grand results this year in their heliographic work were greatly hindered by the forest fires. Stations had been made and signals were to pass from the highest peaks of the Cascade and Sierra ranges to the peaks in Colorado. Last year with a small glass Mount Hood communicated with Portland, sixty miles away, and messages were also sent from Mount Hood to Mount Adams, which is about the same distance. In California, with a clearer atmosphere, heliographing has been successful between Shasta and St. Helena, a distance of 192 miles.

Increased vigilance has been enjoined upon the revenue marine on the south Atlantic coast for a double purpose: In the first place to prevent filibustering expeditions for Cuba setting out from the ports of the United States, and in the second place to guard against the introduction of yellow fever from Cuba. After directing the officers of the marine, in addition to their regular duties under the customs and navigation laws, to pay strict attention to the enforcement of the neutrality laws, the treasury department directs the officers to send fishing smacks, or other vessels from foreign ports which may be found near the coast with or without the intention of making a port of the United States, and not having on board a bill of health, signed by the consular officer of the United States at the foreign port from which the vessel last sailed, to the nearest quarantine station, to report there to the medical officer in charge for his action.

A bloomer girl on a wheel came to grief in front of the Sun office in New York the other day. She attracted no special attention as she wheeled up Park row, until her pneumatic tire was punctured, and she jumped from her wheel. Then it was evident that her bloomers were of a material not much heavier than cheese cloth, and they looked as if they were home made. The girl was not more than 18 years old, and as a crowd of small boys gathered around her she looked as if she were very uncomfortable. Her tire was so seriously injured that the wheel would have to be trundled home. Her bloomer costume was not constructed for that kind of work. It was so thin as to be almost transparent. Her attention was called to this fact by several small boys. Miss Bloomers was in despair. She trundled her wheel to a drug store and rang for a messenger boy. After taking his name and number, she entrusted her wheel to him and told him to take it to a Brooklyn address. Then she sprinted for the bridge.

According to the dispatches, the worshippers at prayer meeting in a church at Mason, Ohio, were horrified last week by the appearance of a maiden in bloomers at the organ. In the vicissitudes of fashion one may even come to accepting bloomers. Some fathers and mothers in Israel can remember when the wearing of flowers on a hat, or the confining use of suspenders, was regarded just an little.

Many will doubt that they need glasses in China. The question is, are these glasses different?

INSECTS FRIENDLY TO MAN.

One Destroys Night and Another in Death to Mosquitoes.

The lady bird, so quaintly marked that it is hard to find two of them just alike, is one of the gardener's best friends, yet hundreds of them are killed because people in their ignorance don't know what a helper they have in this bouquet little insect. A few days ago the writer visited a friend who has a garden full of all sorts of flowers, and back of these there is the kitchen garden, with rows of currants and raspberry bushes. The leaves of both these shrubs were covered with hlight or lice that were as green as the leaves on which they lived and thrived. Hunting about the bushes were a number of lady birds. The woman in her ignorance was killing these right and left, thinking they were doing all the damage, and when told they were her best friends was incredulous. A few minutes' careful watching, however, showed the small bug busy eating the smaller green pest. Small yellow pyramids showed where she had laid her eggs, which in a day or two would hatch. The woman saw and believed, and in future the lady bird has a refuge and a welcome in her patch of flowers and fruit. Another insect that is forever being killed, owing to the ignorance of the general public, is the dragon fly, also known as the needle case. He is one of the most useful insects of this climate. In his larval state he subsists almost entirely on those small squirming threads which can be seen darting about in any still water, and which hatch out into the dragon fly leaves his watery nursery ground, and, climbing some friendly reed, throws away the old shell and flies away, he is helping man again. His quarry is now the house fly. Not long ago the writer saw one of these insects knocked down in a veranda, where he had been doing yeoman's service, and the children and women seemed delighted, although they shrank back from the poor wounded dragon fly. They all thought he had a awful sting at the end of his long body, a cruel injustice. When the writer took the insect up there was general wonderment, which was increased when a captured fly was offered him, and he ate it greedily. The boys of that household will never harm a dragon fly again.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The people Holmes did not kill will please stand up and be counted.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A woman may not be absent-minded, but she looks it when talking to an infant.—Adams Freeman.

You are tried alone; alone you pass into the desert; alone you are sifted by the world.—Robertson.

Evidently if Chicago exceeds New York in population it wasn't Holmes's fault.—Philadelphia Times.

Most of us only believe in a just God when we see him punish the other fellow.—Florida Times-Union.

Of course, the farmers will have a large crop of oats, with nothing to feed them to but bicycles.—Omaha Bee.

If all the stories concerning his victims are true, Mr. Holmes must have been a veritable fool killer.—Washington Post.

People glory in all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbor.—George Eliot.

Between the Horr-Harvey hullabaloo and the H. H. Holmes horror, it has been a great summer for the h's.—Philadelphia Record.

It is better to be threatened by hideous sea serpents in the east than to be deluged by cloudbursts in the west.—New York Evening Sun.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Rhine river carries 145,980 cubic feet of solid matter to the sea each day. A Cape Elizabeth (Me.) man was fined \$2 the other day for swearing on the street.

The weather bureau is to have a particularly fine exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

The waters of the ocean contain every element that can be distilled from the human body.

A translation into French is in preparation of the historical and critical essays of John Morley.

The bottom of a 2,927 foot coal bore at Cremore, Australia, has a temperature of 107 degrees.

There are 70,000 bee keepers in the United States, and they own 2,900,000 stands or hives of bees.

The female of the common mosquito lays 250 eggs, which hatch in a period of from seven to nine days.

Mulhall is authority for the statement that there are 6,003 pieces in the modern high-grade locomotive.

The dome of the capitol building at Washington is the largest iron dome in the world. It weighs 8,000,000 pounds.

Sappy, the great physiologist, says that the human stomach contains 5,000,000 glands which are used in secreting gastric juice.

In the high schools of Japan the English language is placed on the same footing as the Japanese, and its study is compulsory.

A proposition to hold a great exposition of the northwest at Seattle, Wash., in 1897, is being discussed in the Puget Sound region.

Reindeer, as a rule, are not very strong. They can carry only forty or fifty pounds on their backs and draw from 250 to 300 pounds.

It is hardly likely that the project of raising \$100,000 to build a monument in Boston to the author of "America" will amount to anything.

India rubber tips on lead pencils date from the year 1732. They were first suggested by Carlos Magellan, a descendant of the great navigator.

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JAPAN'S REVENGE.

STEALS AMERICAN PATENTS FOR HOME USE.

This at First Looks Dishonest—They, However, Complain That We Do Not Recognize Them as a Civilized Nation.

(Tokyo Correspondence.)

VISIT TO THE exposition at Kyoto or an examination of its catalogue is sufficient to convince any one that efforts to build up an export trade in general merchandise from the United States to this country would be wasted. It represents an epitome of the progress of the people for the last twenty-five years, and demonstrates the facility and accuracy of the Japanese in imitating the arts and industries of other nations. It contains in its department of manufactures a sample of almost everything that enters into the wants of civilized men, and most of the articles are exact reproductions of inventions that are still protected by patents in Europe and the United States.

One of the weak spots in the national morals of Japan is the refusal of the government to make patent and trademark treaties, for there is no protection whatever against piracy in Japan. Still, when you reproach him with this, the Japanese gives you a knock-down argument in defense of his country. As Mr. Matzudara, the chief examiner in the Japanese patent office, who was a commissioner to the World's Fair, remarked the other day: "The United States and the European powers have refused to recognize Japan as a civilized



OFFICE PRIME MINISTER, TOKYO.

nation. They have refused to submit their subjects to the protection of our courts, and have forbidden us to make our own tariff. They insist that their subjects in Japan shall be tried before their own courts, under the laws of their own country, because our laws are not good enough for them, and they will not allow us to impose a duty of more than 5 per cent upon imported merchandise. Then they blame us for not being willing to make a treaty to protect their patents. Under the new treaties that take effect in 1899 Japan will become a member of the international patent and trademark union, and will give the inventions of foreigners the same protection that its own receive. If that is not satisfactory our government would be willing to have them go into effect tomorrow instead of four years hence."

While Mr. Matzudara presents the selfishness of other nations in a forcible and truthful manner, it does not justify the wholesale robbery that Japanese manufacturers have committed upon American and European inventors. Two wrongs do not make a right in this or any other case, and it is not a fair example of ordinary Japanese equity. Every novelty and invention for which they have any use will be reproduced here within three months after it appears in the United States or London, and will be sold for about one-half what it costs there. Every Japanese who goes abroad is always on the lookout for some useful and profitable process or article which his people at home may use. The Japanese merchants at New York, Chicago and other cities in the United States as well as in Europe are continually sending samples of popular designs and useful utensils to their friends at home, even toys and games and puzzles. The famous thirteen puzzle was sold by peddlers on the streets of Tokyo within three months after it appeared in the United States, having been sent



GIRLS OF JAPAN.

over by a Japanese merchant in New York. They have an advantage here in not being compelled to pay royalty as well as in the low price of their labor, so when they acquire the inventions of foreigners they can reproduce and sell the goods much cheaper than they cost at home. The Japanese are splendid chemists, also, and they are able to analyze patent medicines,

chemicals and patents of that sort and manufacture them to suit the demands of their own market.

They have no respect for trademarks, but imitate them on their own goods, even to the name of the manufacturers. It is bad enough to have them steal our patents, but when they put on labels like the genuine to deceive the public it is carrying a wicked practice a little too far and is adding insult to injury.

For example, you will find perfecting presses in nearly all the printing offices of Japan bearing the name of R. H. Hoe & Company, New York—the inscription being cast in raised letters upon the iron. Every one of these machines was manufactured in Japan without the permission or the knowledge of the Hoe company. Some years ago the American Trading company imported half a dozen Hoe presses for a dealer in printing materials in Tokyo and delivered them to the buyer at a cost of \$250 each. A few months later Mr. Morse, president of the American Trading company, called on the local dealer to pay his respects and found thirty or forty similar presses in his warehouse, all bearing the name of R. H. Hoe & Co., New York.

"Ah!" remarked Mr. Morse, "you are importing presses on your own account?"

"No," was the reply, "we are making them ourselves."

"But you have no right to put that name on any machine you make," exclaimed Mr. Morse, with indignation. "They cast them at the foundry in that way," was the answer; "but I do not see who is going to prevent us. There is no foreign patent law in Japan."

"But there is a moral law which every honest business man should recognize and obey, and while no one can prevent you from robbing the Hoe company, you ought to be satisfied with stealing their machine only and not their reputation."

The Japanese machines were sold at \$175 at a large profit, or \$75 less than they cost in the United States. Organs that sell for \$40 in the United States are manufactured in Osaka and sold for \$17 to people who suppose they are imported from the United States. Singer sewing machines and other machines patented under the laws of the United States are reproduced here exactly, except that the table is made very low to suit the habit the

ment ownership of railroads and other great public corporate interests.

"As to the silver question, I don't believe it will be the dominant issue next year. The agitation is already ceasing; that is, the camp-meeting part of the discussion is over, and people are getting down to the thinking. The silver question is one of consensual interest; but, like every other public question, interest in it flows and ebbs. Interest is now on the ebb. I hardly think there will be a silver ticket in the field. If there is it will be separate from the populist, unless it unites with us.

"Business is better than it was, and crops promise large returns. We shall raise 200,000,000 bushels of corn in Kansas. The acreage is larger than it was, although our proportion is not so great. The situation has been this: For several years the manufacturers vastly overproduced. It was necessary for them to get rid of this surplus product, so, gradually, they decreased their output, until the country was down to bedrock and the manufacturers had disposed of their old stocks. Then, of course, business began to revive, and will probably continue to grow better."

Riding Astride.

The "new woman" is only copying after the ancient dame when she rides astride, as is now the fashion of the royal princesses and the leading equestriennes of both England and America. Joan of Arc rode astride at the head of the French army, and Queen Elizabeth used to ride to falcon hunts in this fashion behind Lord Leicester. It was only in the sixteenth century that the side saddle came into use in England, and women rode astride in Germany until the close of the eighteenth century. In most foreign countries the fashion of riding on one side has never been adopted by women.

A Rare Chance, Perhaps.

Daughter—Here's a queer advertisement in the Trumpet: "A well cultured baby for adoption." Don't you think that means well-natured?

Mother—I don't know. Perhaps it's a Boston baby.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The women at York Harbor, Maine, have two alternatives, either to wear bloomers or put a stop to sprinkling the streets with salt water, which ruins their dresses.

PEPPER OF KANSAS.

HE LIKES TO BE CARICATURED AND ABUSED.

Thinks That the People Are Going to Agree with Him Some Day—From Printer's Devil to Senator—A Devout Christian.

THERE is a portrait of the most thoroughly abused man in the United States—Senator William A. Peffer of Kansas. For years the caricaturists of the east have utilized his features as typical of the wild and woolly politicians of the west. He has been caricatured more than any man on this continent, with the possible exception of Blaine, Sherman and Cleveland. Unlike most politicians he takes it all in good part. He honestly believes that all the people will yet come to his way of thinking and that in the not distant future we will have government ownership of everything worth owning, to say nothing of bushels of money that will be issued in payment thereof. Like most of the populist leaders, Senator Peffer got his first start in life as a printer's devil. Printer's devils have a habit of reading the proofs which pass through their hands, and young Peffer was no exception to the rule. In this way he accumulated considerable knowledge. When he succeeded to the proof-reader's desk he was able to read a market report backwards. And it is said that he used to read that way. A facetious writer has remarked that that is how he got it into his head that the world was progressing backward. Anyway, by the time he succeeded to the editorial chair he was firmly convinced that things were upside down generally, and he succeeded in making other people agree with him. He entered political life and in a remarkably short time found himself elected a seat in the United States senate. Today he is looked upon as the logical candidate for president by a large portion of his party.

Aside from his political views, Senator Peffer would attract general admiration for Peffer would attract general admiration. He is a strict temperance advocate by inches. He is a devout christian and believes that finally the reign of christian spirit will dissolve the troubles of our times. His home is a happy one.

While in New York the other day Mr. Peffer took occasion to tell a reporter some things about his party. He said: "It is a mistake to suppose that the populist party is decreasing in strength. We are gaining. We shall call a convention next year and put a ticket into the field. Our platform will be reform in finance, direct taxation, better returns to labor for its toil and govern-

ment ownership of railroads and other great public corporate interests.

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A REMARKABLE RIDER.

E. C. Bald, Who Holds the World's Competition Bicycle Record of 1:58 1/2.

E. C. Bald, the star rider of the Columbia racing team, has shown far greater speed and racing ability than any other man during the present season, and has so far distanced all competitors in climbing to the top of the



cycling ladder that it will be almost impossible for anyone to approach him. He is the only man that has ever lowered the world's competition record for a mile twice within four months, and three times within a year, and won eighteen of twenty-six one mile scratch events in which he has started, all in the remarkable average time of under 2:10.

It takes a good heart in addition to speed to push a wheel to victory, and Bald is a man who wins his races by conscientious work from start to finish. Being so continually pitted against the fastest men never seems to alter his determination to win, but gives him additional strength to pull out ahead on almost every occasion.

It is to be regretted that at the recent Chicago races, when he again lowered the one mile competition record to 1:58 1/2, the intermediate distances were not recorded, as undoubtedly every fractional distance mark was lowered. His remarkable spurt at the finish has caused him to be dubbed the "Cannon Ball," and it is accompanied by a terrific wiggle that only the sturdiest of machines can withstand.

Bald is held in high esteem by wheelmen on and off the track, and his gentlemanly bearing, agreeable manners and wonderful speed win for him not only many prizes, but a host of friends wherever he goes.

Printing Known to Ancient Rome.

Adrian Diaconu, the Roumanian architect and archaeologist, claims to have discovered in the ruins of the ancient Roman camp at Bersova, near Temesvar, incontrovertible proofs that the Romans, and especially the officers of the Fourth legion (Flavia Felix), were acquainted with the art of printing—that is to say, with the use of movable types—in the second century after Christ. The professors of the Academy of Bucharest confirm this assertion of Diaconu.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

Bountiful harvests are reported from all sections of the west and northwest, and an exceptionally favorable opportunity for home-seekers and those desiring a change of location is offered by the series of low-rate excursions which have been arranged by the Northwestern line. Tickets for these excursions, with favorable time limits, will be sold on August 29, September 10 and 24 to points in northern Wisconsin, Michigan, northwestern Iowa, western Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and a large number of other points. For full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

How He Got His Title.

Jenkins—Hello, Colonel, did you ever get title in the civil war?
Colonel Jonsing—No, indeed, sah; I never got a stroke, sah.
Jenkins—Well, what are you called Colonel for?
Colonel Jonsing—Bless your heart, sah; I do'n know, 'less it's cause I'm from Delaware, down in the peach district, sah. They calls me the Peach Colonel, sah.

Item of Expense.

"Hit mus' be a heap of expense ter keep sech er lot er chickens," said Erastus Pinkley, as he stopped at the gate to cast a glance at Farmer Corn-tossel's poultry yard.
"Oh, not such a gredddeal," replied Farmer Corn-tossel.
"What am de principal items of expense?"
"Powder and shot."

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Corner 2nd & Main Sts., say, Hall's Catarrah Cure is the best and only cure for catarrah they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The earth flies around the sun with a speed of 68,305 miles per hour, over 1,000 miles per minute, or about twenty odd miles per second.